

## GOVERNOR ASKS STATE VOTE ON PROHIBITION

Requests Legislature to Re-  
scind Ratification of Fed-  
eral Amendment.

HIS METHOD BLOCKED

Democratic Resolutions to  
Get Rescission Tabled in  
Both Houses.

PLEA FOR PEACE TREATY

Executive's Message Urges  
Sanity in Dealing With  
Social Unrest.

**Special Dispatch to THE SUN.**  
ALBANY, Jan. 7.—Gov. Smith asked the Legislature to-day to rescind its ratification of the national prohibition amendment and submit the question to referendum vote at the general election next November. This is by far the most interesting of many recommendations made in his second annual message.

The Governor holds that New York's ratification was a matter of coercion and did not represent the true majority sentiment. He says that constitutional doubts in several ratifying States make it an open question in law as well as fact whether the amendment has been legally adopted. He deems it the duty of this State to notify the rest of the country what its true opinion is. As several other States are to have referendums he believes New York ought to join them.

He says that nobody except a dictator will oppose submitting to the people any question that interferes with their personal liberty.

**Resolutions Are Tabled.**  
Democratic leaders in both houses made efforts to carry out Gov. Smith's recommendation on the liquor question by the introduction of resolutions calling for rescinding the ratification of the prohibition amendment, but the resolutions were quickly tabled. It is recognized that as the Legislature is strongly Republican they have little or no chance whatever of passing, and it is doubtful whether they will ever be brought forth again for consideration, although other resolutions may be introduced.

Speaker Thaddeus C. Sweet, who was one of the leaders in the fight for the ratification of the amendment, announced several days ago and repeated to-day that he was opposed to any plan for a referendum on the liquor question. In view of his opposition and the natural antagonism of the Republicans to anything recommended and sponsored by a Democratic Governor it is conceded that the position of the Democrats is hopeless.

Within a few days Senator George F. Thompson of Niagara will introduce the Anti-Saloon League bill for prohibition enforcement, and there is little doubt that they or compromise measures will be passed. Speaker Sweet favors the passage of enforcement legislation.

The message urges the Legislature to adopt a resolution calling upon Senators Wadsworth and Carter of New York to assist in the immediate ratification of the peace treaty. It also requests the Legislature to "declare the production and distribution of milk a public utility subject to regulation and control by the State."

**Prohibition Question.**  
The section relating to prohibition follows in full:

"Many of the best constitutional authorities in the country seriously question whether the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution was ever legally adopted. Some of these questions are now before the Supreme Court of the United States; some presented by citizens and some by at least one of the States of the Union. I shall not enter into any discussion of the various grounds upon which this contention is based, but simply present to you some phases of the question and ask for your consideration and action upon them."

"There is grave doubt as to the power of a number of the State Legislatures that have ratified the Eighteenth Amendment to do so in view of the referendum provisions of their respective constitutions vesting legislative power in the electorate. The question seems to depend upon the constitutions of the different States."

"Two of the most eminent constitutional lawyers in this State have considered this question and given written opinions in regard to it, in which they state:

"Until the question of the effect of these referendum provisions is finally decided, it seems to us that it would be proper and prudent to assume that it may be held by the courts that adverse action on the referendum will nullify the ratification, and that thereby the number of States duly ratifying may be reduced to less than the three-fourths required."

"It is my understanding that this question is to be raised upon referendum in several States. Pending their action, and the ultimate decision thereon, the question as to whether the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution has been legally adopted may be considered an open question, not only in fact but in law."

**An Resolution Be Rescinded?**  
The last session of the Legislature passed a resolution ratifying the Eighteenth Amendment. Can that resolution be rescinded? The same eminent counsel that I have before referred

## FIVE SOCIALIST ASSEMBLYMEN DENIED SEATS

Held Elected on Platform  
Inimical to State and  
Country.

LINKED TO COMMUNISTS

Inquiry Ordered as to Eligibility to Serve in the Legislature.

OUTSTED MEN ARE DEFIANT

Issue Statement Defending Position and Protesting Action of House.

**Special Dispatch to THE SUN.**  
ALBANY, Jan. 7.—Immediately after organizing to-day the Assembly adopted a resolution denying seats to five Socialists elected last fall and providing for an investigation by the Assembly Judiciary Committee to determine their qualifications and eligibility for office.

The five men ousted, temporarily at least, from the Assembly seats are Samuel A. Dewitt, Bronx; Samuel Orr, Bronx; Charles Solomon, Kings; Louis Waldman, New York, and August Claessens, New York.

The preamble of the resolution alleges that these five men are members of the Socialist party, whose constitution requires them to follow the orders of their party, composed of aliens, alien enemies and minors, and that this is contrary to the spirit of the Constitution of the United States and the State of New York, which as Assemblymen they swear to uphold.

It is also reported that there are papers in the possession of the Lusk legislative committee that have been investigating Bolshevism that will prove connection between the five Socialists and the Communist party. Claessens and Solomon, it is declared, were lecturers in the Rand School in New York.

The elimination of the Socialists was an orderly procedure. Speaker Thaddeus C. Sweet, who had just completed an address to the Assembly advocating strong anti-radical laws, including one to revoke the citizenship of the "barbarians," summoned them before the speaker's rostrum.

On the roll call Republicans and Democrats alike voted for the resolution, except two Democrats, F. McLaughlin and Evans of the Bronx. Four of the Socialists voted in the negative, with one, Waldman, not voting. As the vote of 10 to 6 was announced the Assemblymen again broke into applause.

Speaker Sweet rose to ask a question, but was informed by Speaker Sweet that since the passage of the resolution he no longer had the privileges of the floor.

"But, Mr. Speaker," began Mr. Solomon again.

Down went the Speaker's gavel, and he said:

"Will the gentleman call the roll?"

To-night the Socialists gave out a statement in which they said:

"We regard our exclusion from the Assembly as an organized violence on the very essence of democracy—the sacred right of the ballot. It is the denial of representative government. It is the attempt to establish an oligarchy, a dictatorship—the dictatorship of naked plutocracy."

"We shall continue to counsel a transformation of society in the direction of industrial democracy which can be accomplished only when the workers own those things their lives depend upon, and we shall urge our auditors and adherents to act in an orderly and legal manner."

## MILNER TALKS WITH EGYPT'S GRAND MUFTI

**Religious Chief Insists Upon Full Independence.**

**By the Associated Press.**  
CAIRO, Jan. 7 (delayed).—A conversation between Viscount Milner, Special British Commissioner, with the Grand Mufti of Egypt, who is reported in the newspaper El Miror, Lord Milner contended that a protectorate was necessary to Egypt's interests, and that discussion could settle none of the disputed points. The Mufti replied that no Egyptian would enter into a discussion except on the basis of independence.

Lord Milner sought to convince him that Great Britain was actuated by friendship and did not wish to impose her will forcibly, although able to do so.

"To this the Grand Mufti replied: 'As religious chief I can only say and affirm that it is impossible to convince a nation of the utility of a thing of which I myself am unconvinced. The entire nation claims its independence and it would therefore be useless to speak in any other language. I do not forget your power, but I do not forget the power of God. Egypt is the first occasion to revolt. The guarantee of force is not eternal. Between Syria, occupied by France, and Tripoli, occupied by Italy, it is better for you that Egypt be independent, and friendly.'"

Lord Milner contended that the Mufti's arguments did not prevent a discussion, but the Mufti replied that no Egyptian would enter into a discussion until the protectorate is withdrawn.

**GERMAN ARMY NOW 280,000.**  
BERLIN, Jan. 7.—The German army, which numbered 300,000 men on January 1, will be reduced monthly so that by April the strength laid down by the peace treaty will be attained. It was announced to-day.

The short service volunteers will be disbanded completely three months after the treaty becomes effective.

**DEERFOOT FARM SAVERIES**  
Back on the market. Same flavor and quality you used to get. Made at the Farm at Southbury, Conn. All Dealers.

## Berlin Faces Food Crisis by February

BERLIN, Jan. 7.—The Berlin newspapers show great concern over the food situation of the immediate future so far as Berlin is concerned.

The National Grain Bureau is disposing of only sufficient wheat supplies to insure four deliveries for fourteen days. Unless rural stocks are moved quickly, it is admitted that the capital is facing a genuine catastrophe at the beginning of February. The municipal authorities charge that the present makeshifts are mere patchwork and that they merely suffice to tide over the prevailing shortage. The city of Berlin this week is allowing a two pound turnip ration as a partial offset to the potato shortage.

## HINES SEES RAIL RATE INCREASE

Wants Excess Over "Reasonable" Returns Diverted to Reserve Fund.

## URGES FEWER SYSTEMS

**Believes Public and Labor Should Be Represented in Management.**

With Congress struggling with the problem of passing legislation which will solve the problem of the railroads before their return to private operation on March 1, Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads, in an address last night before the Association of the Bar of the City of New York declared that there never will be a solution which will give prompt and liberal treatment to rate questions until profits clearly in excess of a fair return are appropriated in part to the public interest. He saw no hope for railroad stability until some definite standard is established by which the reasonableness of the general rate level can be measured and until there is established a basis for mutual understanding between those representing the public, labor and the owners respectively.

The following is Mr. Hines' summary of what is needed to solve permanently the railroad problem:

"I believe that there must be fundamental changes which will consolidate the railroads into a few great systems. I believe that the public and labor, as well as capital, must be represented upon the management of these systems. I believe that a definite standard for rates must be established and that earnings clearly in excess of a reasonable return must be divided and must go largely to providing adequate reserves to take care of years of depression and at the same time enough of the excess must be left with the company to enable it to provide adequate stimulus for efficiency. In my opinion, if any effort be made to return the railroads to private control without the fundamental reconstruction which I advocate, the result will be progressively disappointing and in a few years the dissatisfaction of the public will manifest itself through an insistent demand for a radically different plan which is not likely to stop short of outright Government ownership."

Mr. Hines declared that the public will have to pay an expensive price for the privilege of having the railroads operated under private management from March 1, partly on account of increased rates and partly on account of inadequate equipment. He said: "Any rate increase which will at all establish an adequate reserve for the various railroads operating independently on their own responsibility must be substantially greater than a rate increase which would protect the situation temporarily if unified control were continued until more stable conditions appear. This means that the public must pay a very substantial price in an additional increase in rates for the privilege of the immediate resumption of private management."

**Defends Federal Operation.**  
"Again it is clear that it will not be possible for the railroad companies to make satisfactory financial plans on the basis of the legislation now in prospect in time to commit themselves definitely to large orders for necessary equipment as to meet the heavy requirements of next fall. For months I have been pointing out that under existing conditions the Railroad Administration could not order and agree to pay for this equipment, and that therefore it could only be provided soon enough by immediate enabling the railroad companies to do so, so the prospects for getting it

Continued on Sixth Page.

## PLUMB UTOPIA URGED FOR ALL U.S. INDUSTRIES

Author of Tripartite Control of Roads Proposes Greater Plan.

ALL EARNINGS SHARED—Capital, Labor and Public to Cooperate and Each Get Its Due.

"INVESTMENT" THE BASIS

Enterprises, Private or Otherwise, Put in Groups—Farms Are Included.

**By the Associated Press.**  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—A Plumb plan for all American industry, modeled after the plan of the same name for the railroads, has been prepared and is expected to be publicly announced soon.

Copies of the plan, captioned "An Industrial Programme by Glenn E. Plumb," are being circulated in Washington, and some of them have been received in Government circles.

Briefly, the plan proposes for all American industry the system of tripartite railroad control advanced some time ago with the backing of the great brotherhoods, and which it has been announced would be made an issue at the elections. It proposes practically the same division of representation for capital, labor and the public.

Industry is classed into four divisions in this way:

- 1—Those "individualistic in ownership and operation" including the farmer and the small artisan, contractor and manufacturer who is both capitalist, laborer and consumer.
- 2—All industries "formerly individualistic, but which through organization have developed into a large enterprise" and which are engaged in production, in which it engages the efforts of others who have no share in ownership.
- 3—Industries "based upon a grant of power from society in the shape of a franchise, grant of privilege or monopoly." In this division are included all public service corporations except those engaged in the production of power, and all industries engaged in exploiting natural resources. These latter are described as including mines, gas and water power.
- 4—Railroads and commercial transportation facilities. The plan explains that these are considered separately from the public service facilities embraced in the third division because the former are "under local control, created by local authority, and subject to local regulation."

**How Plan Expects to Work.**  
The "fundamental interest" in these industries, the Plumb plan declares, "is the need of society for the products of that industry or the service which it renders that calls the industry into being. In the first two classes where society has made no grant, the free working of the law of supply and demand protects the public interest."

"Public interest" is defined in the plan as follows: "It is the right of the public to obtain the best service, at the lowest cost, and to have the public so to exercise its power of regulation as to deprive the owner of the property of his investment, actually, honestly and prudently, or of a fair return on such investment."

If society pays more than this amount which the owner retains as a profit, society pays more than it lawfully is required to pay and the owner receives more than he is lawfully entitled to receive.

"This," says the Plumb plan, "introduces perpetual conflict between society in the exercise of this public regulation and the owner's interest in the industry. He asks the help of the Alphas in this internal task and they are disposed to promise this to him by continuing the negotiations for a suitable always to the Italian home situation."

**The "Rights of Labor."**  
Under the heading "Rights of Labor" the plan declares that the measure of what a workman shall receive "depends entirely upon the amount in value of ser-

Continued on Twentieth Page.

## DEMOCRATS TO O. K. WILSON REGIME; BRYAN MAY TAKE HOSTILE COURSE; BRITAIN AND ITALY AGREE ON FIUME

## ADRIATIC ISSUE NOW ADJUSTED

Fiume to Serve Hinterland as Port, According to Anglo-Italian Plan.

HANDS OFF RUSSIA POLICY

Bases of Accord Reached in London Conference to Be Submitted to Clemenceau.

**Special Dispatch to THE SUN.**  
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LONDON, Jan. 7.—Substantial accord was reached to-night between the British and Italian statesmen in regard to the Adriatic and Russian questions, but there is no definite settlement yet of the problem of Constantinople. All the participants in the conference will go to Paris to-morrow to submit the principles agreed upon to Premier Clemenceau.

Although no official statement has been issued it is possible to say on information obtained from an unimpeachable source that the conference has developed agreement on two most important principles: First, hands off in Russia. Second, the Fiume problem to be settled in such a way that the city will serve the hinterland as a port. The working out of these policies and the solution of the Constantinople problem remain as the main task to be taken up in Paris.

The atmosphere of Downing Street has been cleared by the two days conference which adjourned this afternoon. It is admitted that the working out of details to apply the principles adopted involves great difficulties; the difference between the British and Italian positions is a "block" and it was emphasized that the decisions were not reduced to writing nor put into formal form.

The discussion is described as having been a "give and take" in the sense of cards upon the table. A way to play them will be devised with the aid of Premier Clemenceau next week. It is learned that in the discussion the parallel between Russia and the situation in France about 1793 played an important part. Neither of the parties held upon the policy of the past as wholly warranted. One who was close to the discussion said to THE SUN correspondent this afternoon:

"The principle of letting Russia settle her own affairs has been the guiding policy all along. One who was close to the discussion said to THE SUN correspondent this afternoon:

"The Bolshevik argument has been that the Russian Government is a puppet and that it is necessary to support the peasants, who do not want the old regime of the Czar. If the Bolsheviks now attain undisputed power in Russia, as is likely, they will be nobody to be feared, and if they wish to retain the support of the mass of the people they must abandon their own oppressive measures, which no longer will be justified by a state of civil war. The Bolsheviks, as happened after the fall of Robespierre, any Russian Government must become moderate. In the meantime we are awaiting such a result."

As regards the Adriatic problem, Premier Lloyd George has accepted the general principles, even admitting the essential necessity of giving Fiume to the hinterland. He has said also, however, that the Italian army and navy, and the mass of the people demand a settlement in conformity with the sentimental issues that have been raised.

Meanwhile he is trying in every way to swing opinion in Italy behind him, and apparently is succeeding, measuring the help of the Allies in this internal task and they are disposed to promise this to him by continuing the negotiations for a suitable always to the Italian home situation."

## FIREMEN SAVE MANY IN TENEMENT BLAZE

**Mother Suffers Burns Rescuing Five Children.**

Firemen, using extension and scaling ladders, saved a number of lives in a fire in a tenement at 214 West Ninety-sixth street, between Broadway and Amsterdam avenue, last night. It started in the cellar and before the members of the fire department had been made impassable by smoke.

When the firemen arrived, the windows were filled with men, women and children. There was much shrieking and crying. The theatres at Ninety-sixth street and Broadway had discharged their audiences and the crowd of people who were in the building fled in the tenement were carried down the ladders.

Mrs. Thomas Brennan, a tenant on the fourth floor, helped five children between the ages of seven years and nineteen months to safety. She carried the infant in one arm and dragged her son, William, 3, who had been made unconscious by smoke in the hall, to a fire escape in the rear. She was burned on the face and hands.

The flames were held to two floors, but the building was made uninhabitable by smoke and water. The homeless families were provided with sleeping quarters in Keith's Riverside Theatre and at the rectory of the Holy Name Church in Amsterdam avenue. The loss was \$15,000. The cause of the fire was not determined.

## D'Annunzio 'Betrayed by Allies,' Plans to Depart

**Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN from the London Times Service.**  
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SPALATO, Dalmatia, Jan. 6 (delayed).—Telegrams from Buccari report a proclamation by Gabriele d'Annunzio to the citizens of Fiume, announcing his approaching departure, and explaining that "Italy, having been betrayed by her great allies and now standing completely isolated and helpless to defend the rights of Italians on this side of the Adriatic, I find myself compelled to abandon the patriotic programme which was so hopefully undertaken."

## BALTIC STATES BRITISH 'WARDS'

Partnership Projected Which Gives England Firm Grip on Markets.

PLAN TO REVIVE TRADE

Share in Banks and Resources for London Group in Agreement Made Public.

**Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.**  
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LONDON, Jan. 7.—Plans were laid before the Government to-day, says the Globe, the evening paper with which Sir George Paish is connected, by which a group of London bankers will enter into partnership with the new Baltic States of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania for advancing credits to finance trade and get business back to normal channels so that these new States can maintain their independence. The feature of the plans is that they give England a firm grip on the Baltic markets, a position to which Germany aspires. The Globe says:

"A scheme has been completed for financing trading with the Baltic provinces which is an example of practical reconstruction and is a real alternative to Bolshevism. Private enterprise is solving the problem on lines which the allied Governments long ago should have encouraged. These new States cannot maintain their independence unless they can resume production and trade. They can do neither without assistance."

"Plans have been completed which, while helping them to start, will secure the supremacy of British trade in the Baltic countries. Negotiations have been carried out by a London group, who, after the discussions extended over several months, are about to conclude extensive arrangements on the basis of partnership with the governments of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. The banking group offered to establish in each country, in partnership with the Government, a bank framed generally on the model of the Bank of England, each to consist of an issue branch and a banking branch."

The issue branch would issue new currency based on the gold standard; the banking branch would deal with ordinary first class banking business. Suitable provisions are proposed for a full share of control by representatives of the nations concerned and also for building up a suitable reserve and restoring the debased currencies by a scientific process of currency reform.

"The Baltic Governments and the banking group contemplate a timber agreement to help in bringing about a flow of exports. The agreement provides for felling, sawing and shipping and the sale in western Europe by the group of great quantities of timber from the State forests. In each case the programme for felling timber will be settled by the Baltic Government concerned, so that due conservation of the forests may be observed and at the end of fifteen years the whole timber arrangements will revert to the Baltic Governments."

"The English group also gets as a part of the whole arrangement a monopoly of fax exports. The group in this will act only as agents, however, taking only a small commission on the sale of the fax and handing over to the Governments all the other proceeds. Several industrial firms of the first class and importance are prepared to supply factories now derelict in the Baltic provinces provided the agreement is fully completed."

The article adds that in view of the tremendous inflation and debasing of the eastern Baltic States should be also a great help to the British interests in general, not only in relieving the shortage of fax and timber, but in providing an excellent means of entry into Russia.

**BREWERY SEIZED FOR MAKING BEER**  
U. S. Says Product Was More Than 1-2 Per Cent. Alcohol.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 7.—The plant of the Hand Brewing Company at Pawtucket was seized today for alleged violations of the revenue law, and Thomas W. Connell, manager of the brewery; Edward Daly, bookkeeper, and Ernest Barth, boss brewer, were arrested and taken before the Federal Commissioner.

It is charged by the Government that the defendants manufactured and sold beer containing more than one-half of 1 per cent. of alcohol during the Christmas holidays on which no revenue was paid.

## TREATY WATS JACKSON DAY

Democratic Oratory To-night Expected to Define a Possible Course.

LODGE REMAINS ADAMANT

Minority Leadership Now Appears an Issue Between Wilson and Bryan.

**Special Dispatch to THE SUN.**  
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WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The treaty struggle in the Senate has halted pending the Jackson Day banquet of Democratic hosts to-morrow and the disclosures as to the latest attitude of President Wilson toward the treaty and of William J. Bryan and the President toward each other and of Mr. Bryan toward the treaty.

The situation is without precedent. A large and increasing number of Democratic Senators feel that their party is going to be ruined if the President continues demanding ratification without reservations. They would like to escape from their present position and to get the privilege of adopting the necessary reservations, ratifying and disposing of the issue forever.

But being saved by Mr. Bryan is another matter. Should he seize the party reins and show the way to settlement of the treaty issue they fear it would start him straight on the road to the nomination of his party for the fourth time. Mr. Bryan always is stronger by far with the rank and file of Democrats than with Congress. Nobody knows this better than the Democrats in Congress.

**Retaliator Is Expected.**  
A condition akin to paralysis has settled on the mental processes of Senate Democrats. Every one is convinced that something of the utmost importance to the party and the treaty is going to happen to-morrow night. The expectation is that Mr. Bryan will stand pat on his declarations at the Folk dinner, when he insisted that the treaty must be ratified with whatever reservations are necessary, even though they be the Lodge reservations. Likewise anticipation is that the President will retaliate that he must have ratification without the crossing of a "Y" or the dotting of an "i."

If so the issue is made as politicians view it. For the Democrats finally to yield and accept any possible reservation leading to ratification is to accept the Bryan leadership. For them to stand with the President would mean to prevent ratification and project the treaty into the national campaign. Either horn of the dilemma looks uncomfortable to the Democrats.

So the Senate waited to-day. There was cessation of treaty compromise talk because any possible results from it must be accepted completely by to-morrow night's events, and incidentally commitments made meanwhile might be embarrassed by coming events. It was conceded, though not seriously, that the Bryan leadership was now proposed by remaining silent about the treaty.

Surveying all possibilities the anticipation is that Mr. Wilson will declare for ratification without reservations and Mr. Bryan for ratification on any possible terms.

Senator Lodge (Mass.) reiterated that he still was awaiting definite proposals from the Democrats. He noted that most Democrats are now proposing reservations, particularly those who prior to November 15 protested that they never would consent to a change. But they propose nothing that offers a basis for getting together 64 votes.

**Must Have the Votes First.**  
The Republican leader pointed out again to-day that there is no use starting anything until the sixty-four votes are in sight. The treaty cannot be brought before the Senate except by a suspension of the rules, which requires a two-thirds vote. Of course, if the two-thirds are there they want to ratify on any given basis. They will have to wait until the rules are changed and do everything else necessary. First of all, there must be this agreement of the sixty-four, and for it Senator Lodge saw slim prospect. He had seen the draft of the McKellar-Kendrick resolutions, and it did not coincide with the synopsis that had been published, from which he assumed that among the numerous sets of proposed reservations now in circulation there had been some mixing of babies. No reservations he had been shown indicated a hope to the Republican chief.

Senator Underwood (Ala.) notified Senator Lodge that he would make no effort for the present to get action on the resolution for appointment of a Senate committee of confiliation to find a way out of the treaty muddle. He will wait at least until after the dinner to-morrow and as much longer as may be necessary for things to settle down.

## GAMBLING PROSPERS IN HEART OF PARIS

**Fortunes Made During the War Are Hard Hit.**

PARIS, Jan. 7.—The gambling clubs of Paris have never been so prosperous, according to competent authority, as they are now. Although forbidden by the police they flourish in the centre of the city. The heaviest losers are men who made rapid fortunes during the war and it is reported that one man won \$50,000 francs in one evening, and lost it, together with another 10,000, the next day.

The games are for high wagers, and it is reported that one man won \$50,000 francs in one evening, and lost it, together with another 10,000, the next day.

**WEDDING BELLS**—Harris Theatre. The best comedy of any old or young year—44c.

Resolution Will Spike  
Guns of Any Recalcitrants  
in the Party.

CUMMINGS IS BOASTFUL

Predicts Victory, but His  
1918 Prognostications  
Are Recalled.

SAN FRANCISCO LEADS

Delegates Favor Coast for  
Convention—Old Cock-  
sureness Gone.

**Special Dispatch to THE SUN.**  
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WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The first public business of the Democratic National Committee when it gets down to business to-morrow will be the passage of a resolution placing the unequivocal approbation of that organization upon the Wilson Administration and all its works. This is the inside party work by which possible expositions of individual recalcitrancy which may creep into the banquet speeches at to-morrow night's duplex festivity may be neutralized and possibly stopped. The announcement was made by Homer S. Cummings, chairman of the National Committee, to-day.

In some quarters to-night it was believed that William J. Bryan might advocate a course hostile to the Administration in the treaty fight in his speeches at the dinner.

"We are behind the President," said Mr. Cummings with emphasis and it sounded just as earnest as his pronouncement on the night of the Congressional election of 1915 when he said, seriously, "The American people have given a magnificent and an unqualified endorsement to the Wilson Administration," and then woke up the next morning to find that House and Senate were in the hands of the Republicans for the first time in eight years.

Chairman Cummings was asked if his statement was to be taken to mean that the committee would support the President's persistent contention for the ratification of the Peace Treaty without change and the endorsement of the League of Nations project without protective reservations.

"I do not undertake to analyze the President's position," he replied. "The President has made a tour of the country and set forth his attitude. He has been subjected to misinterpretation and a deliberate campaign of slander which I think is one of the most disgraceful incidents in the history of American politics. If so he is not alone, those who have opposed his efforts for world peace will be ashamed."

**First Session to Be Open.**

Chairman Cummings also said that the first session of the committee would be a public affair and that the various cities desiring to entertain the convention would be made in public.

"But I shall tell the representatives of the various municipalities that their arguments should also be submitted in writing for the consideration of the committee in executive session," said Mr. Cummings, and then an irreverent voice in the corner asked: "Certified" to which the chairman replied: "No."

San Francisco, Kansas City, Chicago and St. Louis are still in the race for the honor of entertaining the convention. The named city was a recent winner, the name having been chosen in favor of Kansas City and then entered when the clamor of the assembling committee for the conveniences of Chicago began to be heard.

In the contest of the cities San Francisco has something of an edge on the rest in the way of general popularity. It suffers the handicap of distance and climatological arrangements for the reporting by night telegraph to the Eastern and middle States press. Back of the claims of San Francisco, however, is a solid phalanx of the votes of the Pacific States, and the intramural West, thirteen votes in all, and indomitable energy. Besides the San Franciscans have promised to lay a certain check for \$250,000 on the treasury's table as a guarantee of their ability to handle the convention well.

The Kansas City crowd is making the most noise. The Chicagoans arrived late, but are putting in serious ticks now, with the chance of winning. If their city is willing to contribute a good sized ticket of whatever any other city is willing to give. St. Louis may attract a few Southern votes that otherwise would be divided between Kansas City and Chicago.

**Democrats Endeavour Gloom.**

Around and about the Shoreham Hotel to-day there were knots and larger groups of Democrats discussing chances and looking gloomy. It was not the pensive and militant Democracy of former years. There is little or no ginger in the gathering, and in private conversations the leaders do not indicate a feeling of any great confidence in the success of the party next November.

Interest in candidacies is at a low ebb. The President has not yet been nominated and a grave question as to whether the spectacular and energetic personality of William G. McAdoo is to figure further in the campaign for the nomination. After the second Bryan campaign with Alton B. Parker as the certain nominee was as lively as football reaction compared with the present dolorous assemblage.

YONKOS, Ohio, Jan. 7.—Ohio Democratic leaders will try to eliminate Senator Alton B. Parker or Gov. James M. Cox from the list of potential Presidential candidates by a meeting in the Washington following the Jackson Day rally.